The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5194 號四十九百一千五第 日七十二月五年戊甲治同 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 10TH JULY, 1874. 五年十月七號 港香 PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

July 9, ALBAY, Span. steamer, 269, Abortiz, Manila 4th July, Sapanwood.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

July 9, VOLGA, French steamer, 965, Nomdedeu, Yokohama 1st July, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

July 9, LOTUS, British steamer, 2,300, G. L. Castle, Singapore, and Saigon July 6th, Cotton and Rice.—D. SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Departures.

July 9, FORMOSA, str., for Manila.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JULY 9TH.

Formosa, str., for Manila.
Canton, for Touron.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Volga*, str., from Yokohama:—
Mr. Hayne.
Per *Albay*, str., from Manila:—
Mr. Kling.
Per *Lotus*, str., from Singapore, &c.:—
Mr. Bernard, and 300 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Formosa*, str., for Manila:—
84 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Lotus* reports left Singapore, and Saigon on 6th July. From Saigon had fresh Southerly winds.

The Spanish steamer *Albay* reports left Manila on 4th July. On the 3rd instant had fresh winds and much rain to arrival.

The French steamship *Volga* reports left Yokohama on 1st July, and had strong S.W. monsoon from Rock Island to Hongkong, with rain and heavy sea.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.		Dates.
Deoguam	Cardiff	Jan.	15
Alejandro	New York	Feb.	10
Frances	Shields	Feb.	19
Ancan	London	March	3
Charmer	Liverpool	March	9
Everland	Newcastle	March	10
F. M. Thayer	Cardiff	March	19
Lathley Rich	Cardiff	March	21
Atlantic	Penarth	March	21
Star of China	Swansea	March	22
J. Christian	Cuxhaven	March	24
Dan	Cuxhaven	April	5
Taitsing	London	April	6
Comet	Cardiff	April	7
Cleopatra	Penarth	April	8
Morning Light	Penarth	April	16
North American	Liverpool	April	20
Melbrek	London	April	26
Sir Harry Parkes	London	May	10
W. G. Platten	Cardiff	May	12
Falcon	London	May	23
Glamis Castle(s)	London	May	28

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., At 12 noon, Sundry Goods, &c.

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

(STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON *via* SUEZ CANAL.)

COMMENCING with the *NIZAM*, leaving Shanghai with the Homeward Mails on the 31st May, and Hongkong 6th June, the Mail Steamers of this Company will proceed direct to Southampton and London *via* the Suez Canal until further notice.

A. MCIVER, *Superintendent.*

624 Hongkong, 24th April, 1874.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 feet over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, resparred, repaire also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

"JOHN FORSTER & Co.

tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Agents.
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
Agents.

tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1845.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on, behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. MCIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Banks.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)
412, CAL'A ST, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

London Office.....3, *Angel Court.*
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK.....$6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

FRED. F. LOW, IGN. STEINHART, } *Managers.*

ly 1887]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWETT.

A. Adams, Esq.	Wm. Lanann, Esq.
E. S. Bellios, Esq.	Thos. Pyle, Esq.
J. J. Gordon, Esq.	S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq.	

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

COMPTOIR ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1863.

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed

On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ % subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 %, subject to one month's notice.

On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 3 % per annum.
" 6 " 4 % " "
" 12 " 5 % " "

A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.

876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO
PREPARED BY
OHLENDORFF & CO.,
LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND EMMERICH-ON-RHINE.
GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN
Nitrogen equal to 10 per cent. of Non-Volatile Ammonia.
20 " Soluble } Guano Phosphate.
4 " Insoluble }

THIS Manure is prepared from *genuine Peruvian Government Guano*. The result of its special treatment is that the Ammonia is fixed, the Phosphates in the Raw Guano rendered soluble, and the Manure brought into the condition of a free dry powder.

It loses nothing from exposure to the atmosphere, or to the heat of the sun. It is offered to the farmer with a *Guarantee* of its composition, and is, in fact, the richest and considering the quality, the cheapest *Guaranteed Manure* at present in the market. Its fertilising properties are such as will enable the consumer to derive the greatest economical advantage from the use of Guano.

APPLICATION OF DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO TO COLONIAL PRODUCE.

SUGAR CANE.—Dissolved Peruvian Guano produces strong and succulent canes, rich in crystallizable sugar without detriment to the productive power of the land. From 3 to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre is a good dressing for Sugar Cane.

INDIAN CORN.—Three to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre exercises a powerful effect upon Indian Corn, and largely increases this crop.

RICE.—We should strongly recommend the use of 2 to 3 cwts per acre for Rice, for, although irrigation is generally solely relied upon as a means of producing a good crop of Rice, there can be no doubt that, in addition to irrigation, 2 or 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will be highly beneficial.

TEA.—Judging from the limited experience at our command with regard to the manuring of Tea plantations, we confidently recommend it to planters, whose reports we shall be glad to receive.

COTTON.—The yield of Cotton has of late years been greatly increased by the use of artificial manures, containing a fair proportion of ammonia and much soluble phosphate of lime, potash, and other alkaline salts. Dissolved Peruvian Guano meets the requirements of the Cotton plant, inasmuch as it furnishes all the elements of fertility which are calculated to promote the luxuriant growth of the same. If the increase in quantity be made the chief object, 4 to 5 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will prove most advantageous; but if greater care be given to the fine quality of the Cotton, the use of 2 to 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano, together with 2 to 3 cwts. of mineral superphosphate, per acre, will be found to answer better.

ORLENDORFF & CO.
OFFICES—110, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
WORKS—AT PLAISTOW, (NEAR VICTORIA DOCK) LONDON, E.C.

N.B. In applying Dissolved Guano, and, indeed, all concentrated Artificial Manures, it is desirable to mix them with about twice their bulk of dry earth, sifted vegetable ashes, or similar substances, so as to secure an even distribution of the manure, and to prevent its coming into direct contact with the seed.

IT SHOULD ALWAYS BE KEPT DRY TO AVOID LOSS.

For further particulars, apply to

MEYER, ALABON & Co., *Hongkong.*

tf 511 Hongkong, April 2nd, 1874.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

To be Let.

TO LET.

HOUSES in West Terrace, Caine Road. Apply to

J. P. DA COSTA.

1m 1082, Hongkong, 9th July, 1874.

TO LET.

THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."

Apply to

T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.

tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Apply to

A. MILLAR & Co.,
Plumbers, &c.

tf 874 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.

Apply to

G. FALCONER.

tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET.

With Possession on the 1st of March.

THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

TO LET.

ONE GRANITE GODOWN at Wanchai. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 545 Hongkong, 10th April, 1874.

TO LET.

IN whole or in part, together, as distinct Houses, or in separate Floors as hereunder described: The New BUSINESS PREMISES on the site of the Commercial Bank, known as Nos. 50 and 50a, Queen's Road Central, Inland Lot No. 46.

		Per month.
No. 50.—Top Floor,	Rent,	$90
Top and Middle Floors,	"	$180
Ground Floor,	"	$120
Whole House,	"	$300
No. 50a.—Top Floor,	"	$100
Top and Middle Floors,	"	$200
Ground Floor,	"	$150
Whole House,	"	$350

Rates and Taxes to be paid by the Tenants. Proposals for leasing the whole property for a period will also be entertained.

Apply to

ROBERT G. ALFORD,
Surveyor, &c.,
on the Premises.

144 1057 Hongkong, 4th July, 1874.

TO LET;
(Furnished if required.)

A THREE-STOREY Comfortable HOUSE in a respectable locality, Hollywood Road, having Nine Rooms, and a fine view of the whole Harbour. Rent moderate. Address "A.," care of this paper.

tf 935 Hongkong, 16th June, 1874.

ROSE & Co. having LEASED the NEW BUILDINGS next the HONGKONG HOTEL, their present Premises, corner of Wellington and Pottinger Streets, will be TO LET from 1st July next. For Terms, apply to

ROSE & Co.

tf 820 Hongkong, 26th May, 1874.

TO LET.

With Possession on 1st May.

THE OFFICE now occupied by the HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY Co.

Apply to the

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

tf 526 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

TO LET,

With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE No. 7, Aberdeen Street. Water and Gas laid on.

Apply to

A. F. ALVES.

tf 920 Hongkong, 13th June, 1874.

TO LET,

From 1st June next.

OFFICES in Hunt's Building, Peddar's Wharf. Apply to

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 782 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET.

With possession on the 1st July.

BOULDER LODGE, at present in the occupation of C. S. SHERWOOD, Esq.

Apply to

G. FALCONER.

tf 838 Hongkong, 29th May, 1874.

TO LET.

HOUSES Nos. 2, 4, and 6, in Hollywood Road, lately forming part of the "Hotel d'Europe." Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 783 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES situate in Queen's Road Central, known as the "CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN." Apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 834 Hongkong, 28th May, 1874.

TO LET.

A SPACIOUS GODOWN on the Praya Central.

Apply to

THOS. G. GLOVER.

1m 991 Hongkong, 25th June, 1874.

TO LET,

With immediate possession.

NO. 103 Queen's Road, OFFICE and DWELLING HOUSE, with GODOWNS attached, lately occupied by Messrs. SANDERS & Co.

DWELLING HOUSES,
Alexandra Terrace.
No. 13, Gage Street.
" 8, Gough Street.
" 192, Hollywood Road, Water and Gas laid on.

DWELLING HOUSES,
With possession from 1st May.

No. 20, Stanley Street, formerly in the occupation of Dr. R. YOUNG.

No. 46, Peel Street, formerly in the occupation of J. R. ANTON, Esq. Water and Gas laid on.

For particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 563 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

TO LET

A HOUSE on Carlton Terrace, Spring Gardens. Water laid on. Terms, moderate. Apply to

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 771 Hongkong, 18th May, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 877 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,

THIS DAY,
the 10th July, 1874, at Noon,—

Invoices of E. RIMMEL's and J. GOSNELL & Co.'s PERFUMERY:—Assorted SCENTS in Cut Glass Bottles, Fancy Boxes SOAPS, Fancy Toilet SOAP, VIOLET POWDER, Dinner CARDS.

COWARD'S PERFUMERY and MEDICINE, comprising SEIDTLITZ and SODA POWDERS, ESSENCE of ROSES, LAVENDER WATER, Assorted SPIRITS, Marking INK, Honey and Brown Windsor SOAP, ESSENCE of GINGER, PEPPERMINT, SPIRIT of HARTSHORN, LAUDANUM, EPSOM SALTS.

SUNDRIES.—Wire CARTRIDGES, TOYS, Pocket BOOKS, PENKNIVES, SCISSORS, Hand MIRRORS, Gilt CLOCKS, PENCILS, NOTE PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c., &c.

Also,
1 Set Plated Double HARNESS.
2 " Single do.
4 Cases Overland CHEESE.
20 " Australian JAM.
10 Cwts. NAILS.
25 Capstan BARS.
49 Doz. Men's Fancy Rogatta SHIRTS.
20 " Paddock SHIRT FRONTS.
13 " Wove do. do.
8 " Perfect Safety do. do.
Assortment of WINE and CHAMPAGNE GLASSES.
50 Empty Porter HOGSHEADS.
And
10 Doz. Golden SHERRY, Crown Mark.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

1079 Hongkong, 8th July, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 11th July, 1874, at 4 P.M., at the residence of Mr. M. DA L. SOARES, High Street, West Point,—

The whole of his Large and Valuable Collection of SHRUBS, FRUIT TREES, FLOWERING PLANTS, AIR PLANTS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

1078 Hongkong, 6th July, 1874.

VICTORIA BOYS' SCHOOL.

PUPILS trained with great care; CHAMBERS'S EDUCATIONAL COURSE in use. $3.00 a month each pupil.

N.B.—Can be received as boarders at moderate rates.

LESSONS in ENGLISH and FRENCH by

J. M. HANLON,
No. 5, Hollywood Road.

1m 976 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.

tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse.

1y 925 June 15

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of

HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON

that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand, BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops in above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.

1y 742 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,

tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Capital.
Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris, Fcs. 7,000,000
AND WITH
French Company, Paris.....5,000,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World at Current Rates, allowing usual Brokerage.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.

1y 1043 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the undermentioned Local Insurance Offices will charge the following Rates of Premium per Steamers *via* Suez Canal, being those now current in London:

	W.	F.P.A.
HANKOW to LONDON—		
TEA per Mail Steamers	2¾	2
" all other Steamers	3½	2¾
SHANGHAI or FOOCHOW to LONDON:—		
TEA per Mail Steamers	2¼	1½
" all other Steamers	3	2¼
SILK per Mail Steamers	1½	1½
" all other Steamers	2¼	2
CANTON WATERS to LONDON:		
TEA per Mail Steamers	1½	1½
" all other Steamers	2¼	2
SILK per Mail Steamers	1½	1
" all other Steamers	2	1½
AMOY to NEW YORK—		
TEA by Steamers	2¼	2

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents, "Canton Insurance Office."
N. J. EDE,
Secretary, "Union Insurance Society of Canton."
For "The North China Insurance Company,"
REGINALD D. STARKEY,
Agent.

tf 774 Hongkong, 15th May, 1874.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other parts the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

Notices of Firms.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. GUSTAV HITZEROTH in our firm, in Canton and Hongkong, cease to-day, and Mr. WILHELM ROST becomes a partner in our business from the 1st proximo.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

tf 1019 Hongkong, 30th June, 1874.

NOTICE.

WE Have this day Established ourselves as Merchants and Commission Agents at this port and Chefoo, under the style and firm of HATCH & Co.

J. J. HATCH,
G. F. MACLEAN.

tf 942 Tientsin, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES REISS, in our firm, ceased on the 30th April, 1874.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, China, and Japan.

tf 715] May 7th, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. PAUL S. FORBES, in our firm in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 1st instant.

Our partners now consist of Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, Mr. W. H. FORBES, Mr. F. B. FORBES, Mr. W. S. FITZ, Mr. JOHN M. FORBES, Jr., Mr. S. W. POMEROY, Jr., Mr. F. D. HITCH, and Mr. H. de C. FORBES.

RUSSELL & Co.

3m 941 Hongkong, 17th June, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. OTTO FRIEDRICH, in our firm, ceased on the 31st March, 1874.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 504 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. J. A. BARRETTO is authorized to sign our Firm, per procuration, from this date.

A. A. DE MELLO & Co.

1m 1052 Macao, 1st July, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.

A. MACG. HEATON.

tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. LEOPOLD KAHN, in our firm, ceased on 30th April last, and Mr. CHARLES KAHN is this day admitted a partner.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, China, and Japan.

tf 668] 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. S. L. HEINEMANN, in our firm, ceases this day.

HEINEMANN & Co.

1m 1024 Hongkong, 30th June, 1874.

MR. ROBERT BERNHARD has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

HEINEMANN & Co.

1m 1025 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned, hitherto conducted in Bombay, Hongkong, and Shanghai, under the name of D. C. TATA, will, from the 1st proximo, be carried on under the firm or style of TATA AND COMPANY.

Mr. DORABJEE BURJORJEE TATA, of Shanghai, will continue to act as Manager at that port, as heretofore, and he is authorised to sign the firm of TATA AND COMPANY.

JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE TATA,
NATHOORAM JORAVURMULL,
SORABJEE COWASJEE TATA,
DADABHOY COWASJEE TATA.

1m 1026 Hongkong, 30th June, 1874.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged.

Returns, not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

4m 1029 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

LICK HOUSE,
CORNER MONTGOMERY AND SUTTER STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THE "LICK" offers unsurpassed accommodation for Tourists, being centrally located, and having horse cars for all parts of the city passing its door. Its rooms and suites are unequalled for comfort, while its Dining Hall is acknowledged to be the most elegant room of its kind in America, or the Continent. Its cuisine is second to no institution of its kind; every luxury of the season, prepared by the ablest of cooks, being daily placed on its tables. In fact, the "LICK" offers to the Tourist a home, where every attention is guaranteed for the comfort of its guests that the most careful judgment of experienced men, in their several callings, can afford. [3m 702

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE OF THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon current local rates of Premium will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

26d 979 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1874.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 17th day of July next, both days included.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

25d 980 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd July current, at 3.30 P.M.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 22nd July, inclusive.

By order,
H. E. BAKER,
Secretary.

2d 1044 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

EAST POINT IRON STORE.

FOR SALE, ex P. & O. Steamer *Malwa*:—

LOWMOOR PLATE IRON, 4 by 8 by ⅜
" " 3½ by 8 by ⅜
" " 3 by 8 by ⅜
" " 3 by 7 by ⅜
" " 3 by 8 by ¼
" " 3 by 7 by ¼
" " 3 by 8 by ¼
" " 3 by 6 by ¼

L. L. BUSH,
Superintendent.

tf 1061 Hongkong, 4th July, 1874.

LAUDATORY NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are two Passengers by the steamer *Colorado*, which sailed from San Francisco on 31st May, and arrived here on the 2nd July. During our voyage the Captain of the above steamer, Mr. H. G. MORSE, treated us and all the rest of the Passengers well, and, besides, took care of the sick persons on board. To record this act of the Captain's benevolence, this notice is hereby given.

LEE LEUNG SANG,
CHUN DOK KWAI.

7d 1072 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

FOR SALE.

THE PROPELLER and the whole of the SHAFTING, ex late S. S. "*Amoy*."

The Screw Shaft is *Steel*.

For particulars, measurements, &c., apply to

WM. GORDON,
The Docks, Amoy.

tf 924 Amoy, 11th June, 1874.

COAL taken on STORAGE at Wanchai. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 933 Hongkong, 16th June, 1874.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,
Incorporated with Sharwood and Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
AND
GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, & H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
55, 59, 60, & 61, *Bentinck Street,*
CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate. C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, Ceylon, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with. Every table is made of *seld wood, well seasoned and not veneered.* The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions. No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material. Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.

C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.

C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table.

Old Cushions renewed on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps. Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.

C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for

THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER,

by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.

Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., who have consented to act as C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Agents in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan, and by whom all orders will be received and forwarded to Calcutta by the earliest opportunity. [766

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.

tf 1561 19th September, 1873.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled } CANVAS.
Long Flax
Crown

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premium will be allowed upon insurance effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1182 Hongkong, 27th June, 1874.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against the late J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Shanghai, will please send them in to the Undersigned prior to the departure of the next French Mail for Shanghai.

GEO. GLASSE,
Victoria Dispensary.

7d 1084 Hongkong, 10th July, 1874.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having Claims against the Undersigned, or against the late firm of PAUL EHLERS & Co., of Hongkong and Canton, must submit the same with full proofs to Messrs. ELLIS & CROSSFIELD, Solicitors, 16, Mark Lane, London, E.C., previous to the 24th December, 1874, or their Claims will not be admitted.

PAUL EHLERS,
by his Attorney
J. P. LEME

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON,

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

(A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAG (*Designed expressly for this Work*)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA

Also, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao.....Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow..... " QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy..... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa..... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow..... " REDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... " KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... " HALL & HOLTZ.
" ..... " KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki..... THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka.....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
" .....Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
" .....GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
" .....Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco. Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co 37, Park Row.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 10TH, 1874.

THE letter from Mr. MAKOTO, which we reproduce to-day from a northern contemporary, places the position which the Japanese have taken up, in a clear light; and, if the statement is to be thoroughly relied upon, modifies materially the apparent madness of their action upon which so much has been said in some quarters. It has been asserted with much confidence that the Chinese Authorities at Peking did not in any way assent to the Japanese endeavouring to obtain redress for themselves from the Formosan savages, and that this conclusion was in reality jumped at upon very little real foundation as an excuse for the action which they were bent upon adopting. This may of course be so, but *prima facie* it is quite as likely that the fact was as stated, as the Japanese are at least quite as much to be relied upon in their statements as the Chinese. If there were no other facts therefore to lead us to a decision, we should be justified in withholding belief from the Chinese version of the affair until it be confirmed in some reliable manner; but if we take our experience as a guide, there is certainly very much to lead us to conclude that the Japanese account of the matter is the true one. What Mr. MAKOTO says was done with the Japanese Ambassador at Peking, is only what has taken place a dozen of times in the course of our own diplomatising. Grievances have been represented at the capital, and, although it has never been declared officially that our Ministers have been advised by the Chinese Authorities to seek local redress—the result of the representations at Peking has been that they have adopted that course. In some instances even, so useless is it known to be to refer to the capital in cases where grievances have been sustained from some distant local official, this has not even been done, and we have obtained redress on the spot with the full concurrence and assent of the local authorities. For example in the case some years ago when the gig of one of our gunboats was fired at by some men belonging to the piratical villages near Swatow, an expedition was sent against the villages at once, and no protest was made by the Peking Authorities, and there is good reason to believe that the local officials were very glad that we put down a lawless set of marauders who had long held them at defiance. Precisely the same state of affairs seems to have arisen with regard to Japan and Formosa—with however the exception that the matter was referred to Peking. From the traditional policy of the officials at the capital, who, whenever they can throw the responsibility of settling a difficulty upon the Provincial and local authorities are glad to do so, there would seem to be every likelihood that some such implied assent, as is stated to have been made, was given by Prince KUNG, and that the Japanese had no idea that there would be any opposition made to them in carrying out such a plan. Probably if the matter had gone on quietly, the Chinese authorities at Peking would not have taken any notice of it, but with the happy faculty of shutting their eyes to unpleasant facts for which they are celebrated, would have quietly allowed matters to take their course, and await the result. Six months after the Japanese had left Formosa there would probably not be found in the whole length and breadth of the Celestial Empire a single official who would confess to knowing that they had ever been there, and the authorities at Peking going thoroughly upon the principle of *qui facit per alium facit per se*, would be comfortably satisfied with their ability to maintain order in the most distant parts of the Empire. Unfortunately the affair has caused a good deal of talk, and the foreign ministers at Peking thought it necessary to ask questions of Tsungli Yamen with regard to it. Under these circumstances, it was absolutely necessary for the Chinese Government to make some show of indignation, as to fail in doing so would be to admit they were unable to maintain their authority in distant parts of the Empire. Accordingly they write high-flown despatches, though all the time they carefully leave loop-holes for a conciliatory settlement of the affair, and actually at the present time a Japanese Ambassador to China is negotiating the affair at Shanghai with a view to settling it upon a friendly basis. The delay in taking any cognisance of the matter at Peking is amusingly ridiculed by the *Japan Mail*. "A well-known physiologist," says that paper, "lecturing recently upon the human nervous system, illustrated the rate at which sensations at the extremities are transmitted to the brain, in the following manner. Supposing, he said, the earth were a baby, and, throwing its arms about, infant-like, were to strike with one of its hands the ball of fire men call the sun, a hundred and thirty-five years would elapse before the brain received any notice of the contact. We were irresistibly reminded of this excellent illustration by the last despatch to the Japanese Government from the Tsung Li Yamen. The antiquated infant represented by this august body has some confused notions that something unusual is going on somewhere," and even these suspicions are aroused by second-hand information, namely, from the Foreign Ministers, from the newspapers and finally from their own local officers. "Making due allowance for the fact that Prince KUNG's despatch was written some time ago, there is," says the paper above named, "still a torpor about it which is as wonderful as it is amusing." It would seem very much as if the explanation of this curious state of affairs is really very simple; and that the plain fact is that the grand despatches and protests are really only so much dust raised to satisfy the Foreign Ministers, the masses in China, and others interested in the question, and that the matter has been all along much as stated by Mr. MAKOTO in his letter. The explanation is quite in consonance with what we know of the habits of the Peking Authorities in dealing with such questions, and it affords a reasonable explanation of the Japanese undertaking an expediton which would otherwise appear of a most hazardous description.

The steamer *Menelaus* left Shanghai for this port on the 8th instant.

Mr. Taro Ando has been appoined Vice-Consul for Japan at Hongkong.

The P.M.S. *Colorado* returned from the Aberdeen docks yesterday afternoon.

The British steamer *Lotus*, which arrived yesterday from Saigon, was ordered to lie in quarantine, west of Stone-cutter's Island.

The steamers *Glenroy* and *Ajax*, and the *Malwa*, with the English mails, arrived at Shanghai from this port on the 8th instant.

Two long-sentenced prisoners were publicly flogged yesterday at 5 p.m., at the post near the Harbour Master's office. They received 25 strokes each.

We learn that during the thunderstorm on Wednesday, a house in Centre-street, West Point, was struck on the gable end, and that the lightning ran along under the roof as far as No. 26. Beyond displacing a number of tiles, &c., it fortunately caused no damage.

Two expeditions are now preparing in Washington to proceed to Peking, and to some position yet to be determined on in Japan, to observe on behalf of the United States Government, the great astronomical event of the present century—the transit of Venus across the sun's disc on the 9th of December next.

The Japanese Minister to Italy, in a letter, states that in that country the Japanese language is now being learned by many persons. There is a school at Venice where the language is taught, and Tanaka Kenzaburo has been engaged as its teacher. Many Italians and Austrains are able to speak Japanese.

The Band of H.M. 80th Regiment will perform this evening, at 6 p.m.:—

March.....“Le Prophet”.....*Meyerbeer.*
Overture.....“Masaniello”.....*Auber.*
Selection.....“Der Freischutz”...*Weber.*
Glee...“The Cough and Crow” *Sir H. R. Bishop.*
Grand Selection, “Reminiscences of Herold” } *A. F. Godfrey.*
Valse.....“Doctrinen”.....*Strauss.*
“God Save the Queen.”

Our Macao correspondent informs us that Dr. Magalhães' resignation from the military service has been accepted at Lisbon, and that he will now be no longer under the yoke of military discipline, from which he has suffered so much. Dr. Magalhães has written a letter to the *Independente*, in which he states that he will discontinue the *Oriente*, but will devote his time to writing a volume, which will elucidate many points connected with the history of Macao in his time—that is from 1869 to 1874—and will give a sketch of the lives of the various Governors of Macao and Timor.

The *Bulletin* says that San Francisco promises to be the great Tea depôt of the United States. Recent critical examination of Teas in store here for two or three years were found to be nearly as fresh and good as when first imported. Other teas have recently been made here by New York Tea sharps with like results. Tea-tasters from Japan have also been here recently looking into this matter, and they are astonished to find their old Teas keeping so well here; they even say that in this dry climate Teas will keep here three years in better condition than even four months in Japan or China. This is a very important matter, and goes to settle the question of making San Francisco the great depôt and Tea distributing point for the whole United States.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 6th July, 1874.

The French Press consider Count de Chambord's Manifesto renders a restoration finally impossible. They remark the omission in reference to the flag.

Suspension of the *L'Union* has led to a serious crisis. The object of the Legitimist motion telegraphed on Sunday was to overthrow the ministry.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1874.

LONDON, 6th July, 1874.

CORRECTION.

The Postmaster-General has arranged with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for a revision of the Mail Contract. The Southampton steamers will pass through the Canal, and the Brindisi Mails will be accelerated 24 hours through Egypt.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1874.

OLIVES, BUT CRUEL.—Douglas Jerrold once said, but was only in fun—"My action of a wife of forty is, that a man should exchange her, like a bank note, for two twenties!"

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT

9th July.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ., R.N.

THE "CAROLINE HUTCHINGS."

Francis Ward, master of the British bark *Caroline Hutchings*, charged one of his seamen, named Amiel Helsing, with refusal of duty on board on the 8th instant.

Defendant, who said he wanted his discharge, was sentenced to seven days' hard labour.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE

9th July.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

SUICIDE.

This case, in which a cook named Lee-a-wai, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by taking opium, in a house in East street, came on again.

Defendant said that six years ago the mother of a young girl, now 19 years of age, promised him that he should have her adopted daughter as his wife when at that age. He went to sea as cook in a steamer which traded from Shanghai. The mother wrote to him regularly, and he sent the money he earned to her. She at last sent for him to come to Hongkong to celebrate the nuptials. He accordingly came down as passenger for the purpose, and went to her house. She asked him how much money he had made, and his standing, and on informing her that he had sent her all the money, the rest he had lost in trade, she said "Oh, you cannot have my daughter; you have got no money; go away." He said to her then, "If you intend to break your promise give me $20 back again to pay my passage to Shanghai." She refused to do so, and when he became sick she refused to provide him with medicines. Seeing the state of affairs he went to the house No. 146, and attempted suicide to drown his sorrow.

The woman said she was married to a Malay and had two adopted daughters. She knew the defendant a few years back. He was her boy for some time. He was a good boy, and she sent him into the world to earn fame and his bread. She recommended him as cook on board the steamship *Rona*, in which he left Hongkong, and she had never heard from him since. She did not send him forth under the impression that he was to have her daughter, and she never did receive any money from him, and she had not sent for him to come and marry her daughter. She had only seen the defendant once in eight years, and that was when he was brought to her house in a chair insensible.

The girl said she knew of no arrangements having been made for the defendant to have her as his wife.

Defendant, after a short lecture for the trouble he had given people, was sent to 14 days' hard labour.

STEALING UMBRELLAS.

Chun-a-fook, a boatman, was charged with stealing a silk umbrella, in the Queen's-road Central.

After evidence, it appeared that the defendant had been previously convicted before Mr. May, and sentenced to one month. He was then recognised by the gaol authorities as having been in gaol before for larceny.

Defendant denied this, and the case was remanded till Monday next.

THIEVES.

A man named Lo-a-kim was sent to three months' hard labour for stealing a jacket, from a house at Mosque-street.

One Chun-a-kwong was sent to three months' hard labour for stealing some clothing, from a woman living in Mullah-lane.

JAPAN.

(*Herald.*)

Mr. E. A. Olarovsky, H. I. R. M.'s late *Chargé d'Affaires* at this port, on the 25th ulto., had an interview with the Mikado, to take leave of him on relinquishing his post, and at the same time Mr. Struve, the newly-appointed Russian Minister at this port, was introduced to H. I. Majesty by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to present his credentials, and also several gifts from the Emperor of Russia to the Mikado, with which he had been intrusted, amongst which was a magnificent vase nearly four feet high, cut from a single piece of agate.

On the 8th of June a large fire took place at Kohamujinku, Wakusu province, by which 1,000 houses and many godowns were burnt. Six people were injured during the fire.

During the night of the 8th of June 1,000 houses were destroyed by a conflagration at Zayamachi, Idesuo province. The houses were mostly inhabited by the samurai of the town. On the preceding day, in the same province, a little village of about 200 houses was almost completely burnt down, only five houses being left.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.—Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 21st June, 1874:—Number of passengers, 26,321; amount, $3,105.45; goods, parcels, etc., $443.34. Total, $6,548.72. Average per mile per week, $363.82. Miles open, 18. Corresponding week, 1873:—Number of passengers, 21,873; amount, $6,648.02.

(*Gazette.*)

On the 6th instant, an American mail steamer arriving in Hakodate harbour ran into a junk, laden with rice, and sunk her. A claim was put in by the owners of the junk and her cargo for 10,000 yen; but it was decided that the fault lay entirely with the junk, as she exhibited no light.

The *Tai-omaru*, a large Japanese steamer with hurricane deck, was totally lost during a storm on the 15th June. She was driven ashore on the bank of the Akita River, on the West Coast, near Niigata. Of the crew, twenty-seven were lost; the passengers and the remainder of the hands managed to reach the shore. There were no Europeans on board.

(*Mail.*)

It is reported that some Japanese war steamers are now stationed upon the otter hunting grounds surrounding Yesso, and that several of the foreign vessels engaged in hunting have been warned to abstain from the pursuit.

A JAPANESE ON THE FORMOSAN QUESTION.

(*To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News."*)

SIR,—During a somewhat protracted residence here, I have been a reader of your and other foreign journals published in China, and also of the papers published in the Chinese language. In all these I have discovered evidence of misapprehension, which may perhaps form a source of mischief, as regards the relations subsisting between my country and China. I beg therefore you will allow me to make a few remarks on the Formosan question in your issue of to-morrow morning.

The Formosan savages have repeatedly inflicted injuries on my countrymen which have lately been alluded to in your paper. For example, they slaughtered fifty-four Japanese belonging to the district of Yoyeyama, and in 1871 four shipwrecked men belonging to the district of Bitchu were robbed and maltreated and their junk rifled of everything. Claims for their wrongs have never been investigated by the Chinese Government, although years have elapsed since the occurrence complained of, which proves that the savages were far beyond Chinese influence, and over whom their authority did not extend.

I would add, moreover, that Prince Kung and other authorities of the Tsung-li Yamen discussed this matter last year at Peking with Mr. Soyeshima, and made not the slightest objections to the punishment of the savages by the Japanese Government, leaving them entirely at the disposal of Japan.

Our Government regarded this answer to their remonstrance as decisive, and accordingly decided on the Formosan expedition, which we hold is justified on two grounds—first, the disclaimer of responsibility on the part of the Chinese Government for the conduct of the savages; and, second, their neglect of inflicting punishment. I have no doubt, therefore, that International Law admits that, when a Government demands the punishment of those who have offended its people, and punishment is not inflicted, an expedition may be rightfully fitted out to obtain redress on the spot where the offence was committed.

Besides, the Japanese in this case having first obtained the assent of the Chinese Government to their taking the matter in hand themselves, no further communication was necessary.

Mr. Yanagiwara, the Japanese ambassador to China, is now at Shanghai, and I believe that he is negotiating on the matter with Mr. Pao, a special commissioner from His Majesty the Emperor of China, together with the Taotai, to place the question on a friendly footing which seems quite feasible, seeing that Prince Kung and the other Tsung-li Yamen authorities will not deny their former acquiescence.

Very truly yours,

MAKOTO.

Shanghai, 2nd July, 1874.

THE WAR IN FORMOSA.

A steamer arrived on 26th June at Nagasaki from Formosa, but brought us no trustworthy news of the movements of the Expedition. The health of the troops is severely tested by the heat and the scarcity of good water. The attitude of the Chinese is still one of hesitation and uncertainty, and their last published despatch confirms in a very remarkable manner the accounts we have given of the nature of the negotiations—if negotiations they may be called—which took place at Peking during the short stay there of Soyejima on the subject now in question between the two Empires.—*Japan Mail.*

A letter received from Kuwata, Surgeon attached to the troops in Formosa, has been published, and gives a few facts of interest:—"On the 1st of June, our troops made a furious attack upon the Boutans, and had to march over steep roads and mountains. The enemy availed themselves of the inequality of the ground for shelter. They had posted every here and there some 20 or 30 huts, from which they fired upon our men, but as we advanced they retreated. They fired upon us also from the cover of the woods, but never shewed the shape of their body to us. We returned to the principal camp, leaving a small force in the neighbourhood.

Our wounded men are not numerous, nor have we many sick in hospital. All the surgeons exercise great vigilance over the food of the troops. But a kind of malignant fever has prevailed, which carries off a good many of those attacked.

The construction of camps is still incomplete, and the men live in tents. A temporary hospital, with a rush roof, was built, and is now occupied by about ninety men: of whom nine are sick, and the remainder are wounded men.

The Boutans are not much more than 300 in number. They are very vicious and cruel, and extremely active on the mountains. They carry a single sword. They go quite naked, and appear devoid of humanity. It causes one to speculate for what purpose such beings are produced in the world."—*Japan Herald.*

The Japanese Government had better cease to cherish the illusion that the Chinese Government will permit it to acquire any part of Formosa, for whilst despatches are passing between them, we have learnt that the Chinese Government (whose pecuniary resources are ample) has telegraphed large orders to Europe for the purchase of arms and munitions, and as soon as it is in the possession of these, if not before, it will take prompt measures to drive the Japanese out of the Island. Meantime, it is gaining time by temporising. Already there are symptoms that the Japanese are tiring of the heat and the other disagreeabilities incident to the campaign, for it is to be noticed that a large number of officers have already returned from Formosa. Continual relays of men will be required to keep up the contest. Fever is telling upon the troops, and numbers of them are already in hospital. Probably before the Chinese are ready to strike a crushing blow, the Japanese will have sickened of the enterprise and evacuated the Island: thus the main object they had in going there—to acquire an addition of territory—will have been frustrated.

The Formosans, fortunately for the Japanese, are but indifferently armed. A specimen of their firearms has been on view at the Custom House during the week. The stock is short and roughly constructed, while the barrel is about four feet in length, with a small bore. The weapon is indeed harmless when put in comparison with the rifles of the present day. Had the Formosans good rifles the loss of life on the side of the Japanese would be greatly increased, as they fire from under cover.—*Rising Sun.*

TAXATION IN THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS AT SHANGHAI.

(*N.-C. Daily News.*)

A recent case in the Mixed Court has drawn attention to the subject of Chinese taxation within the limits of the Settlements, and investigation has shown that the amount of taxes raised by the Chinese Government is extremely large, and, so far as regards residents in the Settlements, extremely oppressive. It has always been understood that the Municipal Council, in its own interests has done its best to check the levy of taxes by native bodies within its limits, and that although the illegality of such levies had never been distinctly expressed, it was understood that some sort of a pact, tacit it is true, existed, that they should not exceed a reasonable amount, and should not be put forward in an obtrusive manner. Now it is strange to find that, notwithstanding it is plainly the interest of the Municipal Council that taxes raised in this manner should be as light as possible, the officers of the Council have actually, with or without the cognizance of the Council, itself, been lending a helping hand, and granting the authority of the Council, to men engaged for the purpose of raising contributions more or less irregular. We have stated that the illegality of native taxes within the Settlements has never been distinctly expressed. The theory has always been that the Chinese residents within the Settlements stood in the same position towards their own Government as if they lived outside; and this, seeing that extra-territoriality is the order of the day, would be only natural, even granting that territorial rights were assumed by other Governments than that of China, over the Settlements. The taxing of the Chinese within the Settlements may therefore, so far as the Chinese themselves are concerned, be perfectly legal, and yet it may *de facto* be so inconsistent with the terms on which the Foreign Settlements were formed, that it must be assumed, so far as they are concerned, to be illegal. More than this, many of the levies are raised on goods which have already paid duty, and any further levy on which is most distinctly contrary to treaty. With others, as the opium *likin*, though in a narrow reading of the treaty the mere levy may be held to be legal, they are so evidently opposed to the non-monopoly clauses of the treaties, that it is strange to find them persevered in under the very eye of the local foreign authorities. It was these considerations which, on the establishment of the Mixed Court, caused the arrangement that this tribunal should have the power to enfore Imperial taxation within the limits of the Settlements; and it is illustrative of the little regard had for established rules by Chinese Courts, that notwithstanding the clear prohibition of any such interference, the Court should have taken on itself to sit in judgment on such a case. We have no sympathy whatever with the particular instance which has led to the late discussion. Still, a line must be drawn somewhere, and the particular tax levied in so irregular a manner that it certainly cannot in itself be defended. Did the Chinese Government itself lay down a rate at which *likin* on opium should be assessed, and did it collect this tax by its own officers in a regular and equable manner, it might have the show of support from the treaties for its action, though even in that case, it might be objected that the levy within the Settlement was an interference with the free market for the drug. Instead of this, that Government farms out the tax to a body of opium merchants, who seem to levy contributions much at their own pleasure, and the effect of which is to form a monopoly as effective as the co-hong system in the old "Factory" days. In fact, the free sale of opium at Shanghai is forbidden, notwithstanding the clause in the treaty to the contrary, and assisting this practical monopoly has been said to be the duty of Municipal police. On other imported goods a like system of taxation prevails, and though no such monopoly as that of the opium guild has been established, the tendency is to drift in the same direction. Taxes are levied on grey cottons to the extent in *likin* of 2 *mace* a piece, or some twelve per cent. on present prices, and coal pays some 5 mace a ton, nearly ten per cent. on a commodity acknowledged to be unfairly weighted in the present tariff. This system of taxation extends down to the smallest article. We are informed that even the straw sandals worn by the coolies in the streets have to bear their quota, and the result is, as might be anticipated, that the general prosperity of the Settlement is interfered with, that foreigners have to pay often double for the ordinary necessaries of life, and that to both natives and foreigners the price of living at Shanghai has become so excessive, that on the slightest stagnation of trade expenses begin to cut very heavily into capital, and reckless trading becomes a matter almost of necessity. We have lately been wondering at the inelasticity of Municipal finance. There seems little reason to doubt that it is mainly owing to these irregular levies. In fact, before residents are called to contribute to the needs of the Settlement, they have directly or indirectly been squeezed dry by the agents of the various tax offices. On these grounds, we have more than once objected to the dommutation by the Taotai for Chinese wharfage dues; and still more against looking for contributions towards Municipal works. The Council has in fact placed itself in a wrong position with regard to both these matters, and we can see the result in the elaborate system of taxation which has sprung up. Far better, in our opinion, would it be, that a regular tariff of dues leviable within the Settlements be drawn up by the Chinese authorities and sanctioned by the representatives of foreign interests, and that the collection of those dues be undertaken by the Municipal Council. A system of taxation which would not bear unequally, and which would not have the effect of encouraging irregular monopolies, could easily be devised. At all events, our Municipal Councils of late years seem to have been curiously inattentive to what has been going on around them, or we are convinced the state of affairs within the Defence Creek would have been in a better organised condition than at present.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY JURISDICTION.

(*Japan Mail.*)

The extracts which we publish to-day from the Diplomatic Correspondence presented to Congress by the Government of the United States are conclusive proofs of the unanimous manner in which the Treaty Powers regard the injudicious and isolated action of the late Itsu-Tan Minister, Count Fe d'Ostiani, on the above question. They give prominence to the necessity for union and harmony among the Foreign Representatives in Japan, and greatly discourage that tendency to pursue a separate line of policy such as that taken by Count Fe, or that on which we have recently been forced to remark with a regret the main cause of which has since happily been removed. The despatch of Mr. Fish to General Schenck on this subject is full of the good sense he generally displays on such occasions, while the little touch of sentiment thrown into it happily illustrates that kindly vein of American feeling in regard to Japan which dates from the Perry expedition, and to which may largely be traced the educational and missionary zeal abundantly shewn by the Americans in this country, a zeal to which we have paid frequent and very sincere homage.

The lengths to which Count Fe was prepared to go for the obtaining of Silk-worm's eggs will doubtless cause much surprise, not is to be wondered at that his views met with as little favour at the hands of his own Government as as those of the other Treaty Powers. General Schenck's dispatch shows that even the exemption of Italians from corporal punishment under the proposed convention, as supposed by Mr. Fish, extends only to immunity from torture, so that Count Fe was actually ready to hand over his nationals to the possible penalty of the bamboo, which certainly would not be handled with less than customary vigour because applied to the body of a foreigner. Considering, too, that capital punishment is awarded in this country to crimes elsewhere avenged by far more moderate penalties, that there is no course of criminal procedure which could for a moment satisfy the requirements of European ideas on this subject, and no sort of guarantee for, or even probable expectation of, an administration of justice on the basis of such principles of jurisprudence as could alone warrant the Treaty Powers in surrendering the defensive rights they now possess, we entirely fail to comprehend the concessions offered by Count Fe, or, supposing the draft of the convention to have come from the other side, his acceptance of an offer which placed the liberties, the rights, the freedom, and even possibly the life, of the freedom, and even possibly the life, of the *protégés* in such a hazardous relation to the object of his pursuit.

The injury done to the orderly cause of liberal progress in this country by Count Fe's injudicious advances, or eagerness to accept those of the Japanese, whichever it may have been—and the dispatch of General Schenck to Mr. Fish leads us to infer the former—can hardly be over-estimated or too much regretted. It encouraged the Japanese to hope for an early fulfilment of wishes they had long ardently cherished in the very teeth of all sound opinion to the contrary. These wishes were natural and laudable, and the correspondence already published, together with that which we reproduce to-day and our own many articles on the subject, written with the sympathy we have ever shewn towards this country, should prove to the Japanese that it is with no desire of oppressing them or denying to them the rights of an independent people, that the Western Powers have, by unanimous consent, agreed that jurisdiction over foreigners could not be granted to them, even though exclusion from the interior of the country were the penalty for withholding it. Mr. Fish's letter, written, as we have already remarked, in the kindliest spirit towards Japan, makes this quite clear. Although, as he says, any advantages proposed to be granted to Italians under Count Fe's convention would, in virtue of provisions in the existing treaties, become the rights of American citizens, the President is forced to consider the wider question whether justice is administered in Japan with certainty, equity, firmness and celerity." And to this question he returns an unequivocal answer. "On a candid review of the situation," he says, "the President is forced to the conclusion that it is not yet safe to surrender to the local authorities the guaranteed rights of ex-territoriality. We have not such knowledge of the administration of justice in the kingdom, and of the means for the protection of the liberties and rights of foreigners as would justify such surrender at this time." This is not a question on which there is any divergence of opinion among the Treaty Powers, and it will be observed that the Italian Government at once and entirely repudiated the idea of its Minister at this Court. Did any such divergence exist, the Japanese would have grounds for hoping that the minority in their favour might be gradually converted into a majority, and that the fruition of their hopes was at hand. It is unpleasant to be the bearer of bad tidings and the prophet of harsh things, but we can assure them, with the utmost certainty of conviction, that there is not the remotest possibility of any change on this subject in the attitude of the Western Powers, we do not say for years, because years may be well or ill-used but until the nation is far more advanced than it is at present in that path by which alone an efficient system of jurisprudence and legal procedure can be pursued, reached, and firmly established.

What, then, is the obvious policy, we might even say, duty, of the Japanese Government under these circumstances?—and by duty we mean the course which tends chiefly to the advancement of the best interests of their own people. Surely they should endeavour to promote all friendly intercourse between them and ourselves, to waive as many impediments as possible to a free access to the interior under the very efficient guarantees given by those "Regulations for the Interior," on which we have so freely commented of late; to improve to the utmost their codes of law and systems of judicial procedure; to increase the wealth which it is the office of those codes to guard, and by the guarding of which they become more accurately defined and more certainly applied; to cultivate feelings less suspicious and more sympathetic with the Powers allied to them by treaties of friendship and commerce; and, lastly, to submit with patience and fortitude, and with the determination to deserve and secure the abolition of the displeasing clauses in the present treaties, to a state of affairs incidental to their exclusion from the family of nations, and one in which they will have the sympathy of the world, provided only they care for and take measures to deserve it.

AN AUSTRALIAN LIVINGSTONE.

Dr. Leichhardt, the intrepid explorer of the wilds of North-west Australia, has been found dead in a tree by Andrew Hume, who was despatched in 1872 by the Sydney Government to follow in his track. Hume's report, forwarded from Brisbane, represents him as having found Classen, who was Dr. Leichhardt's brother-in-law, and second in command, with the blacks at the head of Stewart's Creek. Classen, he says, "is detained by the blacks as a sort of wonder-man." From him he received an account in German of the late expedition, according to which it would appear that Leichhardt's party mutinied, and, after the struggle with their leader, left him, pushing on to the north-west coast. While the mutiny was going on Classen was away in quest of water, and on his return found that Leichhardt had been insensible, and had died five days after the mutiny. The camp had been broken up, and the horses taken away by the men. Hume possessed himself of Dr. Leichhardt's quadrant, watch, and manuscript register to the extent of 75 pages. We await further and more detailed particulars of the fate of a traveller second only to the great missionary explorer we have lost in philanthropic impulses and scientific accomplishment.—*The Longer.*

CHURCH PATRONAGE IN SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND.

The *Times* believes that if the Duke of Richmond's bill for the abolition of Church patronage in Scotland pass it cannot but tell in some degree on the question of English patronage. Its reason for this belief is that the alleged difference between the English and Scotch cases is not so great as alleged. The Duke of Richmond gravely states that in the Church of England we do not depend on the talents or eloquence of the clergyman who conducts the service. The Duke may be unfortunate in the species under his own eye, or he may have taken his clerical estimate from the books of a past age; but even he would hardly say that it did not matter to him personally whether his own clergyman in England was a man of brains, heart, and tongue, or destitute of these organs—that is, a stock, a stone, or a dummy. The existence of seven or eight million Nonconformists in this country testifies to the English appreciation of talent and eloquence. For one man who has quitted the Church of England on some controversial point, a hundred have left it simply because the clergyman, for want of talents and eloquence, was nothing at all to them. The people let patrons do what they please; they elect their own ministers by the simple act of going to their churches or chapels. We cannot forget that similar changes to this now proposed mark progress in all the Churches—Roman, German, Swiss, Anglo-Irish, and now Scotch; everywhere people are left more and more free to choose and to manage religion for themselves. How long will it be before the tide reaches us? It will probably be a good long time. The present generation of patrons may make itself easy; but the day will come at last, even though we be as unlike all the rest of the world as we are told we are.

AN ADVENTURE WITH A SNAKE.

In a letter from Mount Templeton, a correspondent of the *Kapunda Herald* narrates that "a lad of 16, son of Mr. Cornish, has had rather a lively time of it for about an hour and a half. He was rolling stubble, when he observed a snake making towards him. He had improved a seat on the roller with boards and a bag of chaff, and not liking the aspect of his snakeship, leaped off his seat in front of the roller. The horses went on, knocked him down, and before he could stop them the team had drawn the roller over one leg up to above the knee. Fixed as he was, he managed to unhook the swingletrees, and so get rid of the danger of the horses drawing the roller completely over him. He had scarcely succeeded in doing this when he observed the snake come round the roller, and with flattened head, protruding tongue, and flashing eyes, make towards him, evidently bent on mischief. It must have been a fearful moment for him, fixed as he was by one leg with the roller. As the snake came up he managed to catch it with his unencumbered foot, and pin it by the neck to the roller, and then, with the reptile twisting itself round his leg and twirling about in his endeavours to escape, he lay shouting for help for upwards of an hour, when the roller stopping so long attracted his brother's attention. He hastened to his assistance, and on seeing his dilemma would have pulled the snake away, but this the brave lad would not allow. He directed him to take the rope reins off his horses and tie it to the snake's tail; and thus he was enabled to draw it away with perfect safety to himself. After his snakeship was despatched, he said, 'And now, Henry John, you can take the roller off my leg.' He was much exhausted with the strain on his nerves, and the pain the weight of the roller occasioned him, and his leg is somewhat bruised and swollen; but in a few days his parents hope to see him about again. He still has a white and rather scared appearance in the face, and little wonder, considering the ordeal through which he had to pass. The snake proved to be upwards of 5 feet in length."—*Melbourne Argus.*

A SCENE AT LEAMINGTON STATION.

A scene, partly amusing, partly ridiculous, and wholly extraordinary, occured at the Great Western Station, Leamington, recently, just before her Majesty the Queen passed through on her way to Balmoral. As is usual on such occasions, the public are excluded from all the company's stations, save Windsor and Oxford, and, in accordance with the Royal wish, all cheering and other demonstrations are strictly prohibited. The instructions of the company, which we subjoin, are specific, and admit of no exceptions whatever: "None of the public are on this occasion, under any circumstances, to be admitted to the stations, except at Windsor and Oxford, all the other stations being kept clear and private; and the servants of the company are to perform the necessary work on the platform without noise. No cheering or other demonstrations must be allowed, the object being that her Majesty shall be perfectly undisturbed during the night journey." At Leamington there are two approaches to the station, both of which abut on the old Warwick-road. On the evening in question of these gateways was closed to the public by means of a pole resting upon trestals, behind which were two or three porters, who had received directions from Mr. Chilton, the station master, to let no one pass. A few minutes before the Royal train arrived, the porters at the top gate were somewhat surprised by a troop of Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry trotting up from Warwick, with Captain Lord Aylesford at its head. Behind the barricade were Whitty, the foreman porter, Mitchell, the yardman, Sergeant Smith, of Birmingham, and two of the permanent-way men. Lord Aylesford demanded to be admitted to the station with his troop, and, on being refused, rode up against the pole, evidently with the view of forcing it in against the men. Upon that Bennett, one of the permanent-way men, caught hold of the bridle, and pushed the horse's head back, exclaiming at the time, "You can't come in here, sir." Lord Aylesford thereupon threatened to ride over them, and again put his horse at the pole, and was pushed back. Finding he could not force the barrier, his lordship dismounted and got in under the pole, when Whitty seized him by the collar and told him he could not pass. Another porter also took hold of him, and a violent struggle ensued, in the course of which two of the porter had their hats knocked off by his lordship—not by blows, but in his efforts to extricate himself and get to the station. It is seriously affirmed by a witness, but it is to be hoped that the statement is an exaggeration, that at this stage of the affray one of the troopers advanced with his sword drawn, and threatened to cut the porters down unless they let go. At all events, the statement has been made to our reporter by good authority, and calls for investigation. The struggle between his lordship and the porters having continued for some time, one of the men went up to the station for Mr. Burlinson, of Birmingham, the local superintendent, who had come down to Leamington for the purpose of meeting the Royal train, and conducting it to Birmingham. Before he returned, Lord Aylesford got free, and was permitted to proceed to the station, on the ground that he wished to see Mr. Chilton, the station master. Arrived there, he stated that he had come with a guard of honour for her Majesty from Lord Warwick. The reply was that strict orders had been issued not to admit anybody to the station. Lord Aylesford replied that the company's orders were not his orders. His orders were from Lord Warwick. Mr. Chilton then respectfully reminded him that at least the station was private property, to which he immediately answered, in an off-hand manner, "It's not private to me; I can go anywhere." Mr. Chilton ventured to suggest that his lordship was subject to the law as well as other people; but he repudiated the idea, and said, "No, there's no law for me; I am above the law." After a good deal of conversation of this kind had taken place the Royal train came into the station, and his lordship requested Mr. Chilton to inform her Majesty that he was there. Mr. Chilton replied that he was not allowed to address her Majesty, but if he desired it he could communicate with Mr. Tyrrell, who was in charge of the train. Lord Aylesford then requested to see one of the lords-in-waiting; and upon his wish being communicated to Mr. Tyrrel, General Ponsonby was called. The General stepped across the platform and conversed with Lord Aylesford for a minute or so, and then returned to the train. On the train moving out of the station Lord Aylesford gave her Majesty a military salute, and immediately afterwards remounted his horse and conducted his troop back to Warwick.—*Birmingham Daily Post.*

An Irish journal, describing the conclusion of a race, says: "As the rider was held under him and the horse was motionless a number of persons ran to the spot, when it was

TURNING-POINTS IN PHYSICAL LIFE.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

About these matters youth thinks little and cares less; in manhood we shirk them; in old age we stand face to face with them, dwell on them it may be overmuch. That which we saw with unintelligent calm we now scrutinize with intelligent fear, and recognize, too late, those points in physical life when we have taken a wrong turn, from ignorance, negligence, or recklessness. It is popularly supposed that we change our constitutions every seven years; but practically every decade makes a turning-point in life. It is not too much to say that, barring accidents a man can at certain dates decide what manner of death and of what class of disease he shall die. The formation of the constitution in early life—say from the age of five to fifteen—devolves on the nurse, the mother, and the training in the nursery, and school-room. In the nursery, at any rate, overfeeding is a cardinal vice; but the overfed children who eat flesh meat three times a day become so gross and unwieldy as to be a burden to all concerned; while tight stays, tight boots and high beds develop every evil under the sun, from bunions downwards. At this point two years of gymnastics, or a couple of years spent on board one of our training ships, does wonders for our boys, who get the use of their arms and legs to an amazing degree. Athletic work performed by schoolboys and university men is perhaps at its best in these days, though most happy is the man who is never overtrained, because he is perpetually in condition. From fifteen to twenty-five a man has to prepare for that legitimate enjoyment of life which should by rights be his. He has in all probability chosen his profession, memory is at its best, ambitious at its highest, and his temptation to burn the candle at both ends—to be a brilliant boon companion, a man whose good talent are remembered, and whose witty sayings are everywhere quoted—is almost irresistible; facility does not come with age, and the best of stories grow stale. Of the number of prematurely exhausted intellects and shortened lives broken down in this way there is no need to tell. Every man's memory will furnish him with a list of names more or less well known.

From twenty-five to thirty-five is the true time for all the enjoyment of a man's best powers, when physical vigour is at its highest, and human passion is at its full strength. During the last half of this decade a man should be assiduous to construct a system of philosophy by which to rule his life, and to contract a chain of habits intelligently, so that they should not sit too tightly upon him, and yet cautiously, so that he should neither be their slave nor too easily cast them aside. The next proportion of physical and intellectual strength should be gauged, and the constitutional weakness, or, in other words, the disease towards which a tendency exists, should be ascertained. Preserve, if possible, the absolute necessity for exercise, and have your place of business two or three miles away, over which let nothing tempt you to an omnibus or carriage save rain. The day on which a medical man gives up riding to see his country patients or the use of his own legs to see his patients in town, and takes to a close brougham, fixes the date when sedentary diseases are set up—indigestion, liver, kidney disease, and so on; while if, to utilize his leisure, he reads as he drives, his eyesight becomes seriously affected. From thirty-five to forty-five a man should arrange with his food and square hypochondria. He cannot, it is true, change his diathesis, but he can manage it. The habitual character of food, no less than its quantity and quality, begins to tell whether it charges the system with fat, muscle, sinew, fibre, or watery particles. As to the evening glass of spirits, it is not the quantity or the quality, but the daily recurrence of the dose which deteriorates. Witness the Scotch fishers, whose drink is tea, save on the Sabbath even, when they are all drunk. It is not overstepping the truth to assert that a weekly excess of whisky does less harm than the moderate evening glass. Good generous red wine, toasted bread, and brown meat comprise the best nourishment a man can take at this period. From forty-five to fifty-five the recuperative powers should be encouraged and developed. There is nothing like work to keep in old horse sound. Sporting dogs should be thin, but obesity will set in. About this time a man has his first serious illness, or he gets a heavy fall, loses his nerve, and becomes miserable. Anxiety ought to be staved off, hope encouraged, sordid cares avoided. If a grief exists it should not be brooded over but talked out with a friend, gauged, estimated at its worst, and dismissed to absorb itself. If a man at this time is much occupied in out-door sports—hunting, shooting, fishing, &c.—and lives wholesomely and temperately, he is pretty sure to be clear of sedentary disease. But he may probably have to his account a broken rib or collar bone, or get a heavy fall from his horse. The last is often owing to the greater caution in riding produced by age and increase in weight; for riding boldly at a fence, as young blood does, and light weights can, frequently saves horse and man from disaster. For this reason middle-aged men should not ride old horses. Rheumatism, coughs, and inflammatory diseases arising from exposure to wet or cold a man of forty-five will have to contend with, but his blood will be in a good condition for the struggle. Moderate exposure to hardships of this kind, like moderate irregularity of mealtimes, never harmed man yet.

During this decade a man clearly has in his hands the power of deciding of what class of maladies he will die. Indeed, he may almost specify the precise disease. If he prefers to perish inch by inch of nervous disease, paralysis, softening of the brain, &c., he cannot do better than take a house about twenty miles from his office, near to a railway station where the service of trains is limited. His anxiety to catch the morning train will cause his breakfast to be swallowed in a hurry and to lie undigested, while the steady jar and vibration on the spine and nerves, endured daily and without intermission, will not fail to produce the results referred to, besides setting up a most unhappy and wearing irritability of temper. A good many London men who reside at Brighton and do the journey twice in the twenty-four hours can bear melancholy testimony to this truth. Better a thousand times buy a pony every two years and batter its legs to pieces over the roads every twenty months by galloping ten miles in and out than adopt such a suicidal mode of transit. About this time age begins to assert itself; loss of repairing power and inroads of decay are visible; and here skilled aid and advice by way of prevention are invaluable. The periodical attention of a good dentist is about as necessary as anything can be for health; the slightest failure of eyesight should be attended to, and proper spectacles adopted. Reading by gaslight or without a properly shaded lamp is simple madness. A man may use his eyes incessantly all his life into the small hours of the night, and preserve a strong, useful vision by proper care. Such has been the case with many old men, and nothing can be imagined finer than Sir David Brewster on his dying bed making scientific notes on the disease of the eye peculiar to old age; or the late Sir H. Holland chronicling the gradual steps which marked the progress of decaying vital powers. He knew he was growing old, he says, when he no longer crossed the street slanting, but made the full square; the impetuosity of youth had gone. If a man has through his life made a point of taking two vacations' holiday every year, he has, so to speak, insured his life and health indefinitely and will assuredly begin to realize the fact. It is now that generous food and nourishment are imperatively required to keep up vitality. We live literally by dying, and perpetually change every atom one by one. Life consists in perishing and renewing, and we are sustained by giving and taking. Every meal is a rescue from death, an instrument by which we stave off the inroads and waste which heat, cold, atmospheric effects, and exercise make on our organic life. Dr. Beard puts it thus:—"The golden decade is from 30 to 40; the silver decade, 40 to 50; the brazen, 20 to 30; the iron, 50 to 60; and, from 60 to 70 we learn whether the iron is forged or only cast. According to the Doctor's estimate, we are at our best from 38 to 40, when enthusiasm, judgment, and experience are balanced. After that date enthusiasm declines, judgment grows timid, and though experience enlarges, there comes a time when it ceases to have any educating powers.

A recent advertisement contains the following startling information: "If the gentleman who keeps a shoe store with a red head will return the umbrella of a young lady with the ivory handle to the slate-roofed grocer's shop, he will hear of something to his advantage, as the same is the gift of a deceased mother now no more, with the name engraved upon it." The man who would keep an umbrella after such an appeal is unfit to live. We would surrender a circus tent upon slighter provocation.—*American paper.*

MR. RUSKIN'S SCHOOL OF GARDENING.

(To the Editor of the "Daily News.")

SIR,—Permit me, in correction of some misapprehensions, to explain the objects which Mr. Ruskin has in view, and the progress which has already been made in the art and practice of landscape gardening. Mr. Ruskin deprecates the prevailing rage for athletics, chiefly on the ground that the results of such amusements as cricket, rowing, &c., are practically *nil*, excepting, of course, those produced on the individual athlete. He says, let us develop a new form of athletics, one which will leave some practical result, not only on the frames of the workers, but on the object of the work. It is for this purpose that the band of amateur gardeners has been formed, and the numbers who have joined are already so considerable that, whether for good or evil, this scheme will have a full and impartial trial. The place selected for the work is at Hinckseys, about a mile from Oxford, and the ardour with which a number of undergraduates enter into the new scheme is a proof that Mr. Ruskin made a happy hit in suggesting this method of working off the superfluous physical energy of the University. Ridicule may be well deserved, but it will hardly influence us. I feel sure that your readers will agree with me when I say that those men who come to look on and laugh are in a less enviable position than those who can go on with their schemes of work under the sneers of the exquisites, who are nothing if not fault-finders. After all is it a more absurd thing for men to dig and delve, make roads and plant gardens, than to lounge about the streets of the town, a strolling disgrace to their own sex and a laughingstock to the other? If all the superfluous energy which is wasted in minor and lowering pursuits were expended in some similar way to that recommended by Mr. Ruskin, much could be done towards improving the *morale* of the University, and annihilating that tendency to effeminateness which nowadays is creeping in. It is not everybody who can become a good oarsman or a good cricketer, and it is for those who cannot shine on the river or in the cricket field that the new scheme presents such advantages. By the end of term probably considerable results will be attained, and the promoters of the scheme will then be content that their efforts should be judged by whatever those efforts have accomplished.—I am, Sir,

ONE WHO HAS DUG.

(To the Editor of the Daily News.)

Sir,—Will you allow me a small portion of your space to say a word or two on a remark in your issue of to-day, which occurs in the letter of "One who has Dug," viz., "that Mr. Ruskin deprecates the prevailing rage for athletics, chiefly on the ground that the results of such amusements as cricket, rowing, &c., are practically *nil*, excepting of course those produced on the individual athlete?" Here, I think, most unprejudiced people who really know anything about the matter would join issue with the founder of the School of Gardening. In the first place it must clearly be remembered that we are now speaking only of recreation, which may, perhaps, be roughly described as a following of one's inclination, and the great virtue which I claim for athletics is that they prevent men from following evil inclinations, and in pernicious recreation. This doubtless is a negative virtue; but knowing how weak the flesh is, and how strong are the temptations to which the possession of money and liberty expose a young man, the most utilitarian amongst us cannot deny that there is good in any exercise which inexorably demands for its performance temperance, chastity, and early hours. Every sensible person must wish Mr. Ruskin success in his generous efforts to benefit us, and one cannot but acknowledge that road-making and gardening in themselves are more useful pursuits than athletics; but I doubt very much if Mr. Ruskin will ever command an army of amateur gardeners 2,700 strong, which is the number enrolled in the London rowing clubs alone, to say nothing of cricketers, football-players, and followers of the numerous other sports to which so many men now devote their leisure. Practically, then, in London alone athletics keep at least 10,000 young men from effeminacy, late hours, and intemperance, and in their place give them pure air and healthy exercise. Gardening, doubtless, would have the same effect, but I am afraid the golden youth of the present age will not be persuaded to revert to the occupation of their earliest ancestors. More is the pity perhaps, but as a matter of fact I am persuaded that it is so. Let Mr. Ruskin and his colleagues, therefore, persevere in their good work, and not go out of their way to denounce institutions which, although perhaps not so Utopian in their object, are doing, and have done, more good than can be hoped to result from Mr. Ruskin's scheme.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

ONE WHO HAS ROWED.

May 27th.

Many a man thinks it's virtue that keeps him from turning a rascal, when it's only a full stomach. One should always be careful, and not mistake potatoes for principles.

ROGUISH INGENUITY.—A very singular instance of the ingenuity of the London swell mobsman was afforded a short time ago in a very unexpected manner. A dinner was about to take place at the hall of a great city company, when a handsomely-appointed carriage drove up to the door and four gents stepped out blithely and cheerfully. They were attired in gorgeous uniforms, and were, withal, of a highly imposing appearance, yet the door-keeper hesitated about admitting them, as they had no cards of admission, and he did not know them. At length a policeman who was on duty was sent for, and that functionary, on arrival, at once recognized the gentlemen as pickpockets of the first water. It need scarcely be added that the visitors took their departure with great speed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JULY 9TH, EVENING.

New Patna, $552½ opening rate, $553½ to $555 closing, and $557½ for choice numbers, 26,000 and over; New Benares, $545 to $547½, cash demanded; Malwa, $590 to $595 on credit. Total sales since the arrival of the steamer Malwa from Bombay amount to about 400 chests. Estimated unsold stock about 350 chests.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, on demand,	4 2/1
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight,	4 2/1
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight,	4 3/1
Credits, at 6 months' sight,	4/4
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight,	4/4

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 225

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 225

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, sight	72
Private, 30 days' sight	73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—20 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$60 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,700 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 92 per share, nominal.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$195 per share, ex interest.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$515 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$129 per share, ex interest.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$119 per share, ex interest.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—38 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—19 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 35 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$60 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$94 per cent. discount.

SALES ON JULY 9TH, 1874.

As reported by Chinese.

Fungus, 19 bags, at $52.00, by Tuet-hing-loong to travelling trader.

Lotus Nuts, 20 tubs, at $15.00, by Kok-choy-yuen to travelling trader.

Cuttlefish, 5 bags, at $21.00, by Wo-tye to travelling trader.

Dried Prawns, 10 bags, at $15.20 by Sun-chong-chan to travelling trader.

White Pepper, 17 bags, at $18.50, by Wing-yee-chong to travelling trader.

White Wax, 1 piece, at $74.00, by Ioe-shun to travelling trader.

White Sugar, 100 bags, at $6.45, by Kwong-hon to travelling trader.

Potato Flour, 80 bags, at Tls. 1.1.0, by Kwong-hop to travelling trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

For Port	Steamer's Name	Captain.	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Menelaus (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 12th inst.
LONDON	Faith	Lloyd	Whampoa	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Golden Spur	Farrell	Whampoa	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Jessie McDonald	Sinewright	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Kate Carnie		Whampoa	Olyphant & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Rifleman	Thos. Bishop	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Marmion	Boyd	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Augustine	Barrier	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	Colorado (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Elizabeth Dougall	White	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
SINGAPORE, SAMARANG, &c.	Jeddah (str.)			Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 16th inst., at noon.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Cathay (str.)	E. T. Dundas		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 18th inst., at noon.
SINGAPORE AND PENANG	Namoa (str.)	Westoby	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Pei-ho (str.)	Melizan	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-morrow, at noon.
SPORE, PENANG, & CALCTA	Hindostan (str.)	J. Miller	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
CALLAO	Macao	Ormaechea	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	On or about 10th Aug.
Do.	Fray Bentos	Fulle	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
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YOKOHAMA	Madras (str.)		Whampoa	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Teheran (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
FOOCHOW	Cassandra (str.)	H. Langer	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Burnie	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.

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To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Obalmore's Vocabulary contains about 13,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 10,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

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tf 994 Hongkong, 28th June, 1874.

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For Freight apply to
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tf 939 Hongkong, 17th June, 1874.

FOR LONDON.
(To follow the "Deerhound.")

THE A 1 Clipper Ship

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NOTICE.

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STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 11th July, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*PEI-HO,*" Commandant MEILZAN, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 10th July, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1874.

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THE S. S. "*COLORADO*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 11th July, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have a selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 10th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full, value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, July 3rd, 1874.

STEAM FOR
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ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*CATHAY,*" Captain R. T. DUNDAS, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at noon, (proceeding to Southampton and London, *viâ* Suez Canal,)

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 17th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness of such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 6th July, 1874.

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tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

炭發記榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1343 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Singapore and Penang.—Per *Namoa*, to-day, the 10th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

The Mails for Yokohama, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Colorado*, to-morrow, the 11th inst., at 2.30 P.M., instead of on the date previously notified.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Douglas*, to-morrow, the 11th inst., at 4.30 P.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per Indian Mail Packet *Hindostan*, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET.*"

The French Mail Packet "*PEI-HO*" will be dispatched on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at noon, with the Mails—

To and through the United Kingdom *viâ Marseilles*; to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria.

The Post-Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 11th instant, after which no Letters can be received.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 10th instant.

Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 11th instant.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 10th July, 1874.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET.*"

The English Contract Packet "*CATHAY,*" will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 18th July, at noon.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 17th July.

The Post-Office will be open until 6 P.M. on the 17th July.

Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception.

Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 18th July.

Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 18th July, without late fee.

Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 18th July, will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each as well as the postage is prepaid.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. on the 18th July.

Late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *viâ Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 A.M. to the time of sailing, on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

It is hereby notified that the postage chargeable upon *Paid* Letters addressed to France will henceforward be 12 cents per quarter ounce when forwarded by French Mail Packet, and 18 cents per quarter ounce when forwarded by British Mail Packet.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

The Post Office of Victoria (Australia) having given notice to the General Post Office in London that articles of Jewellery received in that Colony are chargeable with Customs Duties, the undersigned considers it necessary to make this Regulation known to the Public, and to state that any letters or packets containing such articles sent through the Post are liable, with their contents, to be forfeited.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1873.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on letters addressed to Newfoundland, which must be paid in advance, will be as follows, viz.:—

When forwarded viâ Brindisi	34 cents each ½-ounce.
When forwarded viâ Marseilles	34 " " "
When forwarded viâ Southampton	28 " " "

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 22nd February,

Extracts.

LIVINGSTONE.

Bear him, ye waves, to the isle that he left
Cleaving a path such as eagles have cleft!
Soaring undaunted to glories sublime—
Leading the march of the monarchs of Time!
Bear him, ye waves, to the isle that he left,
Cleaving a way that no eagle hath cleft!
Bringing the cross in his heart o'er the sea—
Telling the slave how the Truth maketh free.

Where will ye lay down the form that enshrined
Patient endurance and courage combined?
Where shall it rest for the vigorous head,
Calm for the brain that made weariness grand?

Soldiers and sailors who gallantly fought,
Martyrs who suffered and sage who taught,
Mingle their dust with our kings in the tomb—
Surely for Livingstone, too, there is room!

Lay him to rest where ye will, he is ours!
Strew on his hearse of Eternity's flowers.
Bear him, O ship! from the deserts he trod!
Waft him, O Death! to the garden of God!

Alessie Bond.

LOBSTERS

Old Elwes, the miser, was well known for his partiality to this delicacy, and it appears to have been the only fish that could get its claws successfully into his pocket. It is said of this penurious man that at the famous sitting at whist held with the Duke of Northumberland of that period, and two other gamblers, which lasted for three days and three nights without the parties retiring to their bed-rooms, Elwes lived almost solely on chocolate and lobsters. After paying the balance of his losses—eight hundred pounds—he rang the bell and ordered the waiter to bring him the tail of a good lobster, with which he set off to Harrow Common, where he resided.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

OLD LETTERS.

I have all my life had a bad habit of preserving letters, and of keeping them all arranged and docketed; but seeing the future use that is often made of papers, especially by friendly biographers, who rarely hesitate to sacrifice confidence and delicacy to the promotion of sale or excitement, I have long resolved to send them all up the chimney in the form of smoke; and yesterday the sentence was executed. I have kept Richardson's and Jeffrey's, and some correspondence I had during important passages of our Scotch progress; but the rest, amounting to several thousands, can now, thank God, enable no venality to publish sacred secrets, or to stain fair reputations, by plausible mistakes. Yet old friends cannot be parted with without a pang. The sight of even the outsides of letters of fifty years recalls a part of the interest with which each was received in its day. And their annihilation makes one start, as if one had suddenly reached the age of final oblivion. Nevertheless, as packet after packet smothered the fire with its ashes, and gradually disappeared in dim vapour, I reflected that my correspondents were safe, and I was pleased.—*Journal of Henry Cockburn*

THE NORMAN INVASION.

The effect of the Norman Conquest on the character and constitution of the English was threefold. The Norman rule invigorated the whole national system; it stimulated the growth of freedom and the sense of unity, and it supplied, partly from its own stock of jurisprudence, and partly under the pressure of the circumstances in which the conquerors found themselves, a formative power, which helped to develop and concentrate the wasted energies of the native race. In the first place, it brought the nation at once and permanently within the circle of European interests, and the Crusades, which followed within a few years, and which were largely recruited from the Normans and the English, prevented a relapse into isolation. The adventurous and high-strung energy of the ruling race communicated itself to the people whom it ruled; its restless activity and strong political instinct roused the dormant spirit, even while it oppressed it. For in the second place, the powers which it called forth were largely exercised in counteracting its own influence. The Normans, so far as they became English, added nerve and force to the system with which they identified themselves; so far as they continued Norman they provoked and stimulated by opposition and oppression the latent energies of the English. In the third place, however, the importation of new systems of administration and the development of new expedients, in every department of government, by men who had a genius not only for jurisprudence, but for every branch of organisation, furnished a disciplinary and formative machinery in which the new and revived powers might be trained—a system which through oppression prepared the way for order, and by routine educated men for the dominion of laws.—*Stubbs's Constitutional History.*

THE KING OF CAMPUCHIA.

Presently his majesty appeared, and took his seat in a very large throne-like gilt chair, and insisted that I should sit in the other, when the Commandant presented me. It was one of the most exalted, yet comical positions I have ever occupied in my life, and I felt that we looked like the king and queen in a picture book or burlesque. The interpreter crawled in on all fours, and the interview was opened. Subsequently I found that his majesty understood a little French, and Malay, perfectly, so that we frequently had no need for an interpreter. The King of Campuchia is very intelligent, and, as I have remarked, deeply interested in anything European. He is a very small man, and less well-favoured than the Cambogians generally. His badjou or jacket was a blaze of diamonds, and his belt, which fastened the curious silk breeches, was plated with gold and precious stones. But he was arrayed over and above any of his subjects, inasmuch as he actually had stockings on—a mighty fact to which he subsequently called my attention. He wore them for the first time, in my honour, but subsequently discarded them, and went barefooted, after the first reception was over. He was quite delighted with my visit, and repeatedly assured me that I should see every portion of his kingdom, and that he would forward me to Siam under a special escort, and with introductions to the governors of that country. In the meantime he begged me to remain in Campuchia, and assist at the festivities which were about to take place upon his daughter's "coming of age," that is, marriageable age—thirteen. He appeared to delight in talking about the Queen of England. He made me describe her minutely, her age, height, and complexion; and when I mentioned that her majesty was stout, he rubbed his knees, laughed, and expressed a great wish to see her. He could not overcome his surprise that I had got so far from home, alone, but said I should have plenty of retinue while I stayed in Campuchia, and be treated as a royal princess, with a guard of honour, carriages, horses, elephants, sampans, and any number of attendants. The interview terminated with an invitation to occupy the royal box at the theatrical performance, which was to take place that evening. I ought to mention that one of the peculiar features of the interview was the interpreter, a handsome Campuchian youth, who lay prone on the floor, who, when he was required to speak, first raised his hands above his head, then lifting his chin told off the sentences like a very his prayers.—*"Fifty Thousand Miles of Travel," by Thérèse Yelverton.*

ALCOHOL AS REMEDY FOR BURNS.

Alcohol, recommended by Sydenham, has lately been employed by Levisser, particularly with children, as the most rapid and effective means of alleviating the pain of burns. The affected part is either simply covered loosely with an alcoholic compress, or is bathed with alcohol, when the pain instantly disappears, but returns when application ceases. It must, therefore, be continued for one or two hours, and then be repeated at longer intervals until the reddening epidermis is bleached and shrivelled, or until any blisters that may have formed have opened and discharged, which will take place in from six to twelve hours. Care must be taken, especially where the surface to be treated is large, that the vapour of the alcohol does not affect the patient.

THE LAP-DOG CONDITION OF MANKIND.

It is an open question whether the policeman is not demoralising us, and that in proportion as he does his duty well; whether the perfection of justice and safety, the complete "preservation of body and goods," may not reduce the educated and comfortable classes into that lap-dog condition in which not conscience, but comfort, doth make cowards of us all. Our forefathers had, on the whole, to take care of themselves; we find it more convenient to hire people to take care of us. So much the better for us, in some respects; but, it may be, so much the worse in others. So much the better; because, as usually results from the division of labour, these people, having little or nothing to do save to take care of us, do so far better than we could; and so prevent a vast amount of violence and wrong, and therefore of misery, especially to the weak; for which last reason we will acquiesce in the existence of policemen and lawyers, as we do in the results of arbitration, as the lesser of two evils. The odds in war are in favour of the bigger bully; in arbitration, in favour of the bigger rogue; and it is a question whether the lion or the fox be the safer guardian of human interests. But arbitration prevents war; and that, in three cases out of four, is full reason for employing it. On the other hand, the lap-dog condition, whether in dogs or in men, is certainly unfavourable to the growth of the higher virtues. Safety and comfort are good, indeed, for the good; for the brave, the self-originating, the earnest. They give to such a clear stage and no favour wherein to work unhindered for their fellow-men. But for the majority, who are neither brave, self-originating, nor earnest, but the mere puppets of circumstance, safety and comfort may, and actually do, merely make their lives mean and petty, effeminate and dull. Therefore their hearts must be awakened as often as possible, to take exercise enough for health; and they must be reminded, perpetually and importunately, of what a certain great philosopher called "whatsoever things are true, honourable, just, pure, lovely, and of good report"; "if there be any manhood, and any just praise, to think of such things."—*Health and Education. By the Rev. C. Kingsley.*

THE CARE OF THE SKIN.

A writer in an Eastern paper gives the following useful hints in regard to the preparation of cosmetics, lotions, etc.:—

Oily skins are best treated with a camphor wash of this kind:—Half an ounce of gum-camphor dissolved in one pint of spirits, reduced with an ounce of glycerine and two spoonfuls of hartshorn. Apply this every night, and let it dry in. Wash well with a spoonful of hartshorn in the water at morning, wipe, and bathe with weak camphor. This may be applied three times a day in warm weather if the face is troublesome. A first application was tried by the writer, with results which paid for slight inconvenience. Five drops of common carbolic acid were poured in a saucer, with fifteen drops of glycerine and rose-water mixed. These were carefully stirred together, and a bottle of sweet oil at hand, the lotion was quickly brushed over the face with a bit of flannel, carefully avoiding the eyes and lips. In about ten seconds the skin turned whitish, as with a burn, when the face was instantly sponged off, and the oil applied to heal the smarting, which was any thing but agreeable. The face was a brilliant red, as if sunburned, for two hours, when it resumed a natural color, and no inconvenience was felt. In three days the old skin came off in little flakes, as from a sun-burn, and a new skin appeared beneath, much finer than the first. The result was highly satisfactory in getting rid of several unsightly spots, but this method can only be attempted by steady hands, with the utmost caution, as it is, in fact, scalding off the old skin with acid instead of hot water. The delicate skin must be touched with glycerine for some days to keep it from roughening, when it will be charmingly fair. It must be remarked that glycerine for toilet purposes should be mixed with an equal part of water, distilled or rose-water being the best. Pure glycerine, when dry, acts like a plaster on the skin, drawing it painfully, and it should never be applied, especially to babies, in this state.

Inflamed skins, caused by erysipelas or similar causes, are greatly cooled and the redness is drawn out by covering the face or parts affected with powdered French chalk mixed to a paste with diluted glycerine. This may be put on at night and washed off in the morning with cool water; half a dozen drops of phenyl, which is a preparation like carbolic acid, and milder.

Warts may be eaten away by touching with pure cabolic acid, applied by a hair pencil, with care not to touch the surrounding skin. The wart will be sore, and scale off. When it heals the size is greatly reduced, and another touch of acid when the first application is thoroughly healed will finish the work. This acid removes superfluous hair with as much certainty as anything known. Three drops of acid in six of glycerine, rubbed on the upper lip or any place where hair grows, will burn them out in one or two applications. The skin turns whitish in half a minute, when the acid must be washed off, and sweet oil put on at once. As the burn heals the hairs disappear, and do not grow strong after this treatment, as after many other depilatories. But one word must be repeated in the use of this powerful agency—caution, caution! Left on a second too long it may draw a blister or make a dangerous sore. A drop astray will cause the loss of an eye.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The mechanical dentist must be a genuine workman. When he is about to make bone or ivory teeth he cuts a tusk into pieces, and shapes each piece by an elaborate series of mechanical processes. Sometimes for a customer who has plenty of guineas to spare he will make a whole set, upper or lower, as the case may be, out of one piece. He saws his block of ivory roughly to the size; and then, with infinite patience, files and graves it into shape. He has at hand a model of the patient's gum, and works at that model with exactness. The teeth are not separate pieces; they are cut into apparent rather than real separation, like the teeth of a comb. An artistic workman will take care that the teeth shall present some of that irregularity which our natural grinders always exhibit; a learner falls into the mistake of making them *too* good. Ivory, however, with all its excellences, becomes discoloured; and hence the chief motive for making teeth of certain mineral or vegetable compositions. There is, in fact, a sort of of triangular duel always going on among the ivory dentists, mineral dentists, and vegetable dentists, each class fighting stoutly against both of the others. Whether your dentists really makes the teeth which he inserts in your orarium is a question he does not deem it necessary to answer. In truth, he very rarely does anything of the kind. There are certain dealers, who sell sets of teeth, half-sets, twos or threes, singles or doubles, front or back, top or bottom, finished or unfinished, as well as well the apparatus and tools required for the dentist's art. And some of these dealers are themselves supplied by manufacturers who conduct operations on a considerable scale. There is one firm in the metropolis at the head of the trade who built a really beautiful factory a few years ago replete with steam engines, tool making shops, and all the appliances for a well organized staff of two hundred operatives. How many incisors and canines, premolars and true molars, such an establishment can turn out in a year we will leave Cocker to calculate. Our American cousins, it appears, are not at all behind us in this art; while they are, perhaps, still more ready than ourselves to apply steam power to its development. A recent computation makes the number of artificial teeth fabricated in the United States as high as three millions annually—symbols (according to some folks' notions) of three million attacks of toothache. In one of the largest and most complete factories where mineral teeth are made, the chief ingredients comprise felspar, silica, and clay; those of subsidiary character are sundry metallic oxides, to produce those tints of discoloration which are necessary to make the imitation a good one. The felspar, silica, and clay are ground to an impalpable powder under water, then dried and made into a paste. The teeth are cast in brass moulds, varied in size and shape to suit the requirements of the mouth. A special kind of paste, to form the enamel, is first put into the mould with a small steel spatula; the platinum rivets by which the teeth are to be fastened are adjusted in position; and then the paste forming the body of the tooth is introduced until the mould is filled up. Next ensue powerful pressure and drying. When removed from the mould the tooth goes through a process called *biscuiting* (analogous to a particular stage in the porcelain manufacture), in which state it can be cut like chalk. It is then sent to the trimmer, who scrapes off all roughnesses and unnecessary projections, and fills up any depressions which may have been left in the operations of moulding. A wash called *enamel* is made by selecting various ingredients more fusible than those of the tooth, grinding them to a fine powder with water, and applying the thick liquid as paint by means of a camel-hair pencil. The tooth then goes to the gummer, who applies a gum comprising oxide of gold and other ingredients. At length heat is applied. The tooth, when dried, is put into a muffle, or enameller's oven, where it is placed on a layer of crushed quartz strewed over a slab of fire-resisting clay. After being exposed for a time to an intense heat the tooth is taken out and cooled—and there it is, beautiful for ever.—*Our Own Fireside.*

A French lady of immense wealth, who has just died—Madame (*née* Lenoir Jousseran—has bequeathed ten millions of francs (£400,000) for the construction of a vast hospital in the Faubourg of Paris; and to the State she has left a magnificent collection of works of art and artistic curiosity.

Insurances.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓%) on Local Risks only.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 876. Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

NORTH-BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20%.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents..... ½ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents..... ¾ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents..... 1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days, ⅓ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month..... ¼ "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months..... ½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months } ¾ "
Above 6 months..... the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.

1y 943 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $5,000, on first class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. 1tf 595

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz.:—
Not exceeding 10 days, ⅓ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months..... ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months..... ¾ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 24 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1874.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $300,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1869 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Insurances.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1863 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese in the 9th July, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 *a* 24 ... per picul	$102.00 *a* $115.00	
" " 28 *a* 32 ... "	112.00 *a* 118.00	
" " 38 *a* 42 ... "	120.00 *a* 128.00	
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 *a* 7½ lbs ... per piece	$1.00 *a* 1.00	
" 8 *a* 8½ lbs ... "	2.25 *a* 2.25	
" 9 *a* 10 lbs ... "	2.75 *a* 3.25	
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 *a* 60 reed ... "	2.20 *a* 2.35	
" 64 *a* 66 ... "	2.55 *a* 2.70	
" 68 *a* 80 ... "	2.85 *a* 3.50	
WHITE SPOTTED DO. ... per piece	2.35 *a* 2.40	
WHITE BROCADES ... "	2.60 *a* 9.65	
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards ... "	2.60 *a* 2.65	
" 40 " ... "	3.85 *a* 4.00	
GREY T-CLOTH, 24 yds & 32in. 7 lbs ... "	1.60 *a* 1.65	
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs ... "	2.20 *a* 2.25	
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS ... "	3.75 *a* 3.90	
DYED BROCADE Do. ... "	3.75 *a* 3.85	
DYED DAMASK Do. ... per piece	5.80 *a* 6.00	
CHINTS ... "	1.80 *a* 1.85	
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue ... per doz.	0.61 *a* 0.65	
" Brown ... "	0.60 *a* 0.65	
" Red ... "	0.75 *a* 0.80	
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins. ... per yard	0.22 *a* 0.23	
" Gentian, 22 " ... "	0.18 *a* 0.19	
VELVETEENS, Black ... "	0.22 *a* 0.23	

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES ... per yard	0.78 *a* 0.79	
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet ... per piece	8.70 *a* 8.80	
" Assorted ... "	8.30 *a* 8.40	
HH Scarlet ... "	8.35 *a* 8.70	
" Assorted ... "	8.30 *a* 8.40	
CAMLETS, 88S ... "	16.00 *a* 16.50	
" 88 ... "	18.00 *a* 18.50	
" 8 ... "	19.00 *a* 19.50	
" *BBB* ... "	20.00 *a* 20.50	
DASTINES, *DD* ... "	14.00 *a* 14.50	

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 *a* 6 ... per picul	3.90 *a* 4.10	
" Hoop ... "	4.50 *a* 4.65	
" Bar ... "	3.80 *a* 3.90	
" Wire ... "	8.25 *a* 9.00	
LEAD ... "	6.95 *a* 7.10	
STEEL, English ... per tub.	4.70 *a* 4.80	
" Swedish ... "	4.90 *a* 5.10	
TIN, Malacca ... per picul	25.50 *a* 26.50	
TIN PLATES ... per box	7.50 *a* 8.00	
SHEATHING METAL ... per picul	23.00 *a* 28.00	
QUICKSILVER, English ... "	187.00 *a* 190.00	
" American ... "	188.00 *a* 190.00	
SPELTER ... "	7.25 *a* 7.50	

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai ... per picul	13.80 *a* 14.00	
" Ningpo ... "	14.50 *a* 15.00	
" Tientsin ... "	15.00 *a* 15.10	
" Shantung ... "	14.80 *a* 15.00	
" Bengal ... "	14.00 *a* 14.00	
SILK ...	1.50 *a* 1.90	
ASSAMUNG, Japan white ...	3.90 *a* 4.10	
" " Black ...	3.30 *a* 3.50	
HIOP, Bengal, Cargo No. 1 ...	2.45 *a* 1.50	
" " 2 ...	2.20 *a* 2.25	
Siam, white ...	1.85 *a* 1.90	
" mill cleaned ...	1.50 *a* 1.55	
Manila ...	2.35 *a* 2.40	
Singapore ...	2.20 *a* 2.25	
Saigon ...	1.70 *a* 1.72	
Tenghai ...	2.10 *a* 2.15	
Rangoon ...	3.35 *a* 3.40	
SALTPETRE ...	5.75 *a* 6.50	
COAL, AFLOAT ... per ton.		
" English steam ...	14.50 *a* —	
" American Anthracite ...	13.50 *a* —	
" Sydney ...	10.50 *a* —	
WINDOW GLASS ... per box.	3.80 *a* 6.00	
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.		
RATTANS, Straits ... per picl.	5.50 *a* 6.00	
" Bankas ... "	4.90 *a* 5.20	
PEPPER, White ... "	18.00 *a* 18.50	
" Black ... "	12.00 *a* 12.50	
BETEL NUT ... "	3.75 *a* 4.40	
SANDAL WOOD Malabar ... "	4.10 *a* 4.20	
" South Seas ... "	15.00 *a* 17.50	
SAPAN WOOD, Manila ... "	1.70 *a* 2.00	
" Siam ... "	2.20 *a* 2.50	
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs ...	1.30 *a* 1.35	
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs ...	6.75 *a* 6.80	
WHEAT, Tientsin ... per picl.	1.80 *a* 1.95	
" California ... "	2.35 *a* 2.50	
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 *a* 3 ...	6.75 *a* 7.20	
" Dk. Brown ...	3.60 *a* 3.60	
" West Coast, Dk. Brown ...	3.20 *a* 3.30	
" Manila, Dry White ...	4.40 *a* 4.60	
" " Dk. Brown ...	3.75 *a* 3.90	
CAMPHOR, Japan Packed ...	14.00 *a* 14.50	
PEAS, White ...	1.85 *a* 2.00	
" Green ...	2.10 *a* 2.25	
" Black ...	1.75 *a* 1.90	
" Yellow ...	1.70 *a* 1.88	
MUSHROOMS ...	39.00 *a* 40.00	
SHAWLS, Green ...	1.50 *a* 1.70	
" Cut ...	2.70 *a* 2.75	
MUSKS, Dry Siam large ...	12.00 *a* 12.50	
" " middle ...	8.25 *a* 8.50	
" Dried, " small ...	5.50 *a* 6.50	
VERMICELLI, Tientsin ...	6.00 *a* 6.57	
BEE WAX, Japan ...	14.50 *a* 15.00	
" Tenkow ...	72.00 *a* 73.00	

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Albay	Abertiz	Span. str	260	D. Lapraik & Co	
August Leffler	J. L. Bjorck	Swed. str	466	Order	
Cassanda	H. Langer	Ger. str	937	Wm. Pustau & Co	Foochow
Colorado	R. G. Morse	Amr. str	4000	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.
Danube	Hopkins	Brit. str	561	Tak-mee	
Douglas	S. Burnie	Brit. str	864	D. Lapraik & Co	
Emuy	A. Iadi	Span. str	222	R. W. Lowndes	
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Feiwan	Benning	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Hindostan	J. A. Miller	Brit. str	991	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
Kinshiu ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Lotus	G. L. Castle	Brit. str	2300	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	
Namoa	G. T. Westoby	Brit. str	863	D. Lapraik & Co	Singapore, &c.
Norna	Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Orissa	Pockley	Brit. str	1149	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Pawtuxet	E. Smith	Amr. str	980	Aug. Heard & Co	Macao
Pei-ho	Milligan	Fren. str	1081	Messageries Maritimes	Saigon, &c.
Powan	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1390	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Sea Gull	S. S. Ringe	Brit. str	997	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	161	Kwok Acheong	
Visayas	D. de Tremoya	Span. str	214	H. Kiser	
Volga	Nomdedeu	Fren. str	1005	Messageries Maritimes	
White Cloud		Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Agustina	Barvier	Peru. sh	247	Vogel, Hegedorn & Co	San Francisco
Anna Bella	Wm. Stephen	Brit. bk	334	Gas Co	Foochow
Avonmore	R. Corfield	Brit. sh	1260	Messageries Maritimes	
Belle Sauvage	J. W. Finch	Ger. sh	350	Eimbcke	Shanghai
B. Cummings	R. Browne	Amr. bk	394	Captain	
Canton	Bruhn	Ger. bk	229	Wm. Pustau & Co	Touron
Caroline Hutchings	Francis Ward	Brit. bk	287	Order	
Catharina	Schultz	Ger. bk	340	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Courier	F. R. Bartlett	Brit. bk	320	Messageries Maritimes	
Dora	P. Petersen	Ger. bk	265	Melchers & Co	
Edward James	Wagner	Amr. sh	539	Rozario & Co	Honolulu
Elizabeth Dougall	White	Brit. sh	426	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Emigrante	L. Castagnino	Peru. sh	246	Wm. Pustau & Co	
E. M. Young	McMichen	Brit. bk	345	Chinese	
Fabius	O. F. Stolze	Siam. sh	635	Kim-tye-long	
Fidelio	D. C. Bohsen	Ger. bk	317	Siemssen & Co	
Flensborg	Koedt	Dan. bk	365	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Fortuna	Schultz	Siam. bk	447	Chinese	
Fray Bentos	Angel Fulle	Peru. sh	561	Remedios & Co	Callao
Goliah	Andersen	Siam. bk	547	Chinese	
Highlander	Willcomb	Amr. sh	1352	Aug. Heard & Co	
Inverary	Semple	Brit. bk	285	Chinese	
James Service	Heath	Brit. bk	441	Adamson, Bell & Co	Melbourne
Jessie McDonald	Sinewright	Brit. sch	275	Vogel, Hegedorn & Co	London
Juan F. Pearson	Le Bouef	Brit. bk	526	Order	
Kim-yung-tye	C. Lange	Siam. tug	229	Chinese	
Lesmona	Ulrich	Ger. bk	405	Bourjau & Co	
Luere	M. Gollberg	Siam. bk	432	Chinese	
Macao	Ormachea	Peru. sh	1076	Carlowitz & Co	Callao
Marmion	Boyd	Amr. bk	825	Vogel, Hegedorn & Co	San Francisco
Muscat Merchant	Mackintosh	Brit. bk	554	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Touron
New Republic	N. E. Reynolds	Brit. bk	580	Russell & Co	
Norseman	H. Hansen	Siam. sh	711	Chinese	
Pepita	Aldecoa	Span. bk	289	Remedios & Co	Manila
Peter	R. Richelsen	Ger. bk	397	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Rifleman	Bishop	Brit. sh	505	Russell & Co	New York
Rosa	Castillio	Span. bk		Brandao & Co	
St. Paul	T. M. Ollen	Siam. bk	299	Tak-mee	
Shooting Star	Wm. Tait	Siam. sh	618	Chinese	
Sophie	Ohlsen	Ger. bg	210	Bourjau & Co	Singapore
Warrier	Tendel	Brit. sh	919	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Water Lily	J. Heddle	Brit. bk	379	Chinese	

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Chase	Webster	Pw. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adam	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. Powlett	Singapore
Cadmus	Steam Corvette	17	400	Capt. Wm. H. Wbyte	Hongkong
Charybdis	Steam Corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Singapore
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	8	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Tientsin
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. B. W. Bax	Formosa
Elk	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. J. B. Barnett	Hongkong
Flamer	Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Shanghai
Growler	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. W. Stewart	Amoy
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Cameron	En route to Nagasaki
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sh.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Yokohama
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Foochow
Manaee	Military Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Nagasaki
Modeste	Steam Corvette	34	350	Capt. M. J. Thomson	Singapore
Mosquito	gun boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Hankow
Opossum	gun-boat	3	60	—	—
Princess Charlotte	Receiving ship	12	—	Com. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	150	Comr. Singleton	Yokohama
Swinger	doub. sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Bolthe	Singapore
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.	—	150	Captain St. John	Kobé
Thalia	Steam Corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Yokohama
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. F. Starling	Nagasaki

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Dang-wee	Ann. gun-boat	250		O'Sullivan
Tatino	Spanish cor.	1200		Zamentode Marlo
Rance	French trans.	1901		Lambal

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
WHAMPOA. STEAMERS.					
Donnai	De Butler	French	1654	Messageries Maritimes	
Linting		Brit. str	69	Kwok Acheong	
Madras	Bernard	Brit. str	606	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Prince Albert		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
WHAMPOA. SAILING VESSELS.					
Aleand